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The People's Press.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the convening of Congress one year ago, the nation has undergone a prostration in business and industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. Speculation as to the causes for this prostration might be indulged in without profit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers, those who expressed their own views without borrowing upon the subject. Without indulging in theories as to the cause of this prostration, therefore, I will call your attention to the fact and to some plain questions as to which it would seem there should be no disagreement. During this prostration two essential elements of prosperity have been most abundant—labor and capital. Both have been largely unemployed. Where security has been undoubted, capital has been obtainable at very moderate rates. Where labor has been wanted it has been found in abundance, at cheap rates, compared with the wages demanded. Two great elements of prosperity, therefore, have not been denied us. A third might be added—our soil and climate are unequalled within the limits of any contiguous territory, under one nationality, for its variety of products to feed and clothe a people, and in the amount of products to spare to feed less favored peoples. Therefore, with these facts in view, it seems to me that wise statesmanship at this session of Congress would dictate legislation ignoring the past and directing in proper channels these great elements of prosperity to any people. Debt, debt abroad, is the only element that can with a sound currency enter into our affairs to cause any continued depression in our industries and the prosperity of our people.

A great conflict for national existence, made it necessary for temporary purposes, the raising of large sums of money from whatever source attainable. It made necessary in the wisdom of Congress, and I do not doubt their wisdom in the premises, regarding the necessity of the times, to devise a system of national currency which it proved to be impossible to keep on a par with the currency of the civilized world. This begot a spirit of speculation involving an extravagance and luxury not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involving both directly and indirectly a depreciation of value, and, therefore, unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions requiring money, became a subject of speculation in itself. These two causes, however, have involved us in a foreign indebtedness. Contracted in good faith by borrower and lender, which should be paid in coin, and according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted, gold or its equivalent. The good faith of the Government cannot be violated towards creditors without national disgrace. But our commerce should be encouraged, American ship-building, carrying capacity increased, foreign markets sought for products of the soil and manufactures, to the end that we may be able to pay these debts. Where a new market can be created for the sale of our products, either of the soil, the mine or the manufactory, a new means is discovered of utilizing our idle capital and labor to the advantage of the whole people. But, in my judgment, the first step towards accomplishing this great object is to secure a currency of fixed, stable value, a currency good wherever civilization reigns; one which, if it becomes superabundant with one people, will find a market with some other; a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it, which will give it its value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange in the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay. In view of the pledges of the American Congress, when our present legal tender system was adopted and debt contracted, there should be no delay—certainly no unnecessary delay—in fixing by legislation a method by which we shall return to specie. To the accomplishment of this end I invite your special attention. I believe firmly that there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, looking to a return to a specie basis. It is easy to conceive that the debtor and speculative classes may think it of value to them to make so-called money abundant until they can throw a portion of their burdens upon others, but even these, I believe, would be disappointed in the result if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. A revival of productive industry is needed by all classes. By none more than the holders of property, of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate, from redemption upon its sale. But, admitting that these two classes of citizens are to be benefited by expansion, would it be honest to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to justify such a relief? Would it not be just as honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tenders to the extent of his liabilities than to do this? Would it not be safer, for fear of over issues by unscrupulous creditors, to say that all debt obligations are obliterated in the United States, and now we commence anew, each possessing all he has at the time free from encumbrance? These propositions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking or honest people. Yet every delay in preparation for final resumption partakes of dishonesty, and is only less in degree as the hope held out that a convenient season will arrive for the good work of redeeming our pledges to commerce. It will never come, in my opinion, except by positive action by Congress or by nations disinterested which will destroy, for a time at least, the credit of the individual and the State at large. A sound currency might be reached by

total bankruptcy and discredit of the integrity of the nation and of individuals. I believe it is in the power of Congress at this session to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive all the industries, start us on a career of prosperity to last for many years, and to save the credit of the nation and the people. Steps towards the return to a specie basis are the great requisites to this devoutly to be sought for end. There are others which I may touch upon hereafter. A nation dealing in a currency below that of specie in value, labors under two great disadvantages: First, having no use for the world's acknowledged mediums of exchange, gold and silver, these are driven out of the country because there is no demand for their use; second, the medium of exchange in use being of a fluctuating value, for after all it is only worth just what it will purchase of gold and silver metals, having an intrinsic value just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them. A large margin must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization. Interest upon capital must be charged, and risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment added. Hence, high prices, acting as a protection to the foreign producer, who receives nothing in exchange for the products of his skill and labor, except a currency good at a stable value the world over. It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that if the greater part of the burden of existing prostration, for the want of a sound financial system, falls upon the working man, who must after all, produce the wealth and the salaried man, who superintends and conducts business. The burden falls upon them in two ways—by the deprivation of employment and by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries. It is the duty of Congress to devise the method of correcting the evils which are acknowledged to exist, and not mine. But I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me to be absolutely necessary to a return to specie payments. The first great requisite in a return to prosperity, the legal tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of currency by the National Government should be repealed, to take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act, not to apply, however, to payments of salaries by the Government or for other expenditures now provided by law to be paid in currency. In the interval pending between repeal and final resumption provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can obtain gold as it may become necessary from time to time from the date when specie redemption commences. To this might and should be added a revenue sufficiently in excess of expenditures to insure an accumulation of gold in the Treasury to sustain redemption. I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing that a favorable solution is attainable, and, if reached by this Congress, that the present and future generations will gratefully remember it as their deliverance from a thousand of evil and distress. With redemption, free banking may be authorized with safety, giving full protection to billholders, which they have under existing laws. Indeed, I would regard free banking as essential. If would give proper elasticity to the currency. As more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business, new banks would be started, and, in turn, banks would wind up their business when it was found that there was a superabundance of currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unsafe to leave the settlement of this question to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury or the Executive. Congress should make the regulation under which banks may exist, but should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized. Such importance do I attach to this subject, and so earnestly do I commend it to your attention, that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence submitted herewith between this Government and its diplomatic representatives, as also with the representatives of other countries, shows a satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and the most of those countries, and with few exceptions—to which reference is hereafter made—the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted.

Our relations with China continue to be friendly. During the past year the fear of hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of an armed force upon the island of Formosa, by the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted, and that the advance of civilization in these Empires may not be retarded by a state of war.

In connection with this subject, I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded fact, that the great proportion of the Chinese immigrants who come to our shores do not come voluntarily to make their homes with us, and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under contracts with head men, who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does this apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible percentage of them perform any honorable labor, but they are brought for shameful purposes, to the disgrace of the communities where settled, and to the great demoralization of the youth of those localities. If this evil practice can be legislated against, it will be a pleasure, as well as duty, to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end.

It is hoped that negotiation between the Government of Japan and the treaty powers looking to the further opening of the Empire and to the removal of various restrictions upon trade and travel may soon produce the result desired, which cannot fail to enure to the benefit of all the parties.

The amount awarded to the Government of Great Britain by the mixed commission organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington in settlement of the claims of British subjects arising from acts committed between April 13th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, became

payable under the terms of the Treaty within the past year, and was paid upon the 21st day of September, 1874.

The court known as the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, created by an act of Congress of the last session, has organized and commenced its work, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the provisions of the act may be speedily ascertained and paid.

There has been no material change in our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere which were formerly under the dominion of Spain. Marauding on the frontiers between Mexico and Texas still frequently takes place, despite the vigilance of the civil and military authorities in that quarter. The difficulty of checking such trespasses along the course of a river of such length as the Rio Grande, and so often fordable, is obvious. It is hoped that the efforts of this Government will be seconded by those of Mexico, to the effectual suppression of these acts of wrong. From a report upon the condition of the business before the American and Mexican joint claims commission, made by the agent on the part of the United States, and dated October 28, 1874, it appears that of the 1,917 claims filed on the part of citizens of the United States, 483 had been finally decided, and 75 were in the hands of the umpire, leaving 462 to be disposed of; and of the 998 claims filed against the United States, 726 had been finally decided, one was before the umpire, and 271 remained to be disposed of. Since the date of such report other claims have been disposed of, reducing somewhat the number still pending, and others have been passed upon by the arbitrators. It has become apparent, in view of these figures, and of the fact that the work devolving upon the umpire is particularly laborious, that the commission would be unable to dispose of the entire number of claims pending prior to the 1st day of February, 1875, the date fixed for its expiration. Negotiations are pending, looking to the securing of the results of the decisions which have been reached, and to a further extension of the commission for a limited time, which, it is confidently hoped, will suffice to bring all the business now before it to a final close.

The strife in the Argentine Republic is to be deplored, both on account of the parties thereto, and from the probable effects on the interests of those engaged in the trade to that quarter, of whom the United States are among the principal. As yet, so far as I am aware, there has been no violation of our neutrality rights which as well as our duties in that respect, it shall be my endeavor to maintain and observe.

It is with regret I announce that no further payment has been received from the Government of Venezuela on account of awards in favor of citizens of the United States. Hopes have been entertained that if that Republic could escape both foreign and civil war for a few years its great natural resources would enable it to honor its obligations. Though it is now understood to be at peace with other countries, a serious insurrection is reported to be in progress in an important region of that Republic. This may be taken advantage of as another reason to delay the payment of the dues of our citizens.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of strife give to the insurrection a significance that cannot be denied. Its duration and the tenacity of its adherents, together with the absence of manifest power of suppression on the part of Spain cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other nations a matter of self-necessity. I had confidently hoped at this time to be able to announce the arrangement of some of the important questions between this Government and that of Spain, but the negotiations have been protracted.

The unhappy intestine dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy and must be accepted as perhaps a cause of some delay. An early settlement, in part at least, of the questions between the Governments is hoped. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately pending negotiations, I defer a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of the existing laws with reference to expatriation and the election of nationality. Formerly, amid conflicting opinions and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was applicable to the citizens of the United States. Congress, by the act of the 27th of July, 1868, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this Government. Notwithstanding such assertion, and the necessity of frequent application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall work expatriation, or when a citizen shall be deemed to have renounced, or to have lost his citizenship. The importance of such definition is obvious. The representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lend their aid, and the protection of the United States, to persons, concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship there is at least great question. In some cases the provisions of the treaties furnish some guide—in others it seems left to the person claiming the benefits of citizenship while living in a foreign country, contributing in no manner to the performance of the duties of a citizen of the United States, and without intention at any time to return and undertake those duties, to use the claims to citizenship of the United States simply as a shield from the performance of the obligations of a citizen elsewhere. The status of children born of American parents residing in a foreign country; of American women who have married aliens; of American citizens residing abroad, where such question is not regulated by treaty, are all sources of frequent difficulty and discussion. Legislation on these and similar questions, and particularly defining when and under what circumstances expatriation can be accomplished or is to be presumed, is especially needed. In this connection I earnestly call the attention of Congress to the difficulties arising from fraudulent naturalization.

Since my last annual message the exchange

has been made of the ratification of treaties of extradition with Belgium, Ecuador, Peru, and Salvador; also, of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru, and one of commerce and consular privileges with Salvador, all of which have been duly proclaimed, as has also a declaration with Russia with reference to trademarks.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, by law, is made directly to Congress, and forms no part of this message, will show the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year, the amount received from each source of revenue, and the amount paid out for each of the departments of government. It will be observed, from this report, that the amount of receipts over expenditures has been but \$2,344,882.30 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and that for the current fiscal year the estimated receipts over expenditures will not much exceed \$9,000,000. A view of the large national debt existing, and the obligation to add one per cent. per annum to the sinking fund, a sum amounting now to \$34,000,000 per annum, I submit whether revenue should not be increased or expenditures diminished to reach this amount of surplus? Not to provide for the sinking fund is a partial failure to comply with the contracts and obligations of the government. At the last session of Congress, a very considerable reduction was made in rates of taxation and in the number of articles submitted to taxation. The question may be asked, whether or not, in some instances, unwisely? In connection with this subject, too, I venture the opinion that the means of collecting revenues, especially imports, have been so embarrassed by legislation as to make it questionable whether or not large amounts are not lost by failure to collect, to the direct loss of the Treasury, and to the prejudice of the interests of honest importers and taxpayers.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, favors legislation looking to an early return to specie payments, thus supporting views previously expressed in this message. He also recommends economy in appropriations, calls attention to the loss of revenue from repealing the tax on tea and coffee, without benefit to the consumer; recommends an increase of ten cents a gallon on whisky, and further, that no modification be made in the banking and currency bill passed at the last session of Congress, unless modification should become necessary by reason of the adoption of measures for returning to specie payments. In these recommendations I cordially join.

I would suggest to Congress the propriety of readjusting the tariff so as to increase the revenue, and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied. Those articles which enter our manufactures, and are not produced at home, it seems to me should be entered free. Those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent part of, but do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce should enter free also. I will instance, fine wool, dyes, &c. These articles must be imported to form a part of the manufacture of the higher grades of woolen goods. Chemicals used as dyes, compounded in medicine, and used in various ways in manufactures, come under this class. The introduction free of duty of such wool as we do not produce would stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring the use of those we do produce, and therefore would be a benefit to home production. There are many articles entering into home manufactures which we do not produce ourselves, the tariff upon which increases the cost of producing the manufactured article. All corrections in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor and capital in harmony with each other, and of supplying one of the elements of prosperity so much needed.

The report of the Secretary of War, herewith attached and forming a part of this message, gives all the information concerning the operations, wants and necessities of the army, and contains many suggestions and recommendations which I commend to your special attention.

The efficiency of the navy has been largely increased during the last year. Under the impulse of foreign complications, which threatened us at the commencement of the last session of Congress, most of our efficient wooden ships were put in condition for immediate service, and the repairs of our iron-clad fleet were pushed with the utmost vigor. The result is that most of these now are in an effective state, and need only to be manned and put into commission to go at once into service.

Much has also been accomplished during the year in aid of science, and to increase the sum of general knowledge and further the interests of commerce and civilization. Extensive and much needed soundings have been made for hydrographic purposes and to fix the proper routes of ocean telegraphs. Further surveys of the great isthmus have been undertaken and completed, and two vessels of the navy are now employed, in conjunction with those of England, France, Germany, and Russia, in observations connected with the transit of Venus, so useful and interesting to the scientific world.

Education of the people entitled to exercise the right of franchise I regard essential to the general prosperity everywhere, and especially so in republics where birth, education or previous condition does not enter into account in giving suffrage.

Next to the public school, the post-office is the great agent of education over our vast territory; the rapidity with which new sections are being settled, thus increasing the carrying of mails in a more rapid ratio than the increase of receipts, is not alarming. The report of the Postmaster-General, herewith attached, shows that there was an increase of revenue in his department in 1873 over the previous year of \$1,674,411, and an increase of cost of carrying the mails and paying employees of \$3,041,468.91. The report of the Postmaster-General gives interesting statistics of his department, and compares them with the corresponding statistics of a year ago, showing a growth in every branch of the department.

On the 14th of September last, the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided in the Constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. P. Penn, claiming that he was elected lieutenant governor in

1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble, and drive the from power the usurpers as he designated the officers of the State government. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Steps were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State government; but before the expiration of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned and the officers of the State government with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties.

Considering that the present State administration of Louisiana has been the only government in that State for nearly two years; that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob under pretence of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of the frauds and forgeries committed at said election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen; but from the best sources of information at my command, I have always believed that the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election.

I repeat what I said in my special message of February 23, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress I must continue to recognize the government heretofore recognized by me. I regret to say that with preparations for the late election indications appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination by acts of violence and intimidation to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinions. Bands of men masked and armed made their appearance; white leaguers and other societies were formed; large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations; military drills with menacing demonstrations were held; and, with all these, murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by these intolerant and criminal proceedings.

In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers under threats of discharge if they acted otherwise, and there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those who made them. I understand that the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this and like state of things, and the Act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was passed to enforce its provisions—the object of both being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote and to protect themselves in the free enjoyment of that right. Enjoined by the constitution "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed," and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act had been committed, and that a widespread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute offenders, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference by federal authority, but if said amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, force or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than mockery and little better than a crime. Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain by means of a committee whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real, or the reports thereof manufactured by the occasion. The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, N. Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland, and Virginia at the time of the election were 4,082.

This embraces the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico. Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article 13 of the constitution of that State (which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union), provides in effect that before any amendments proposed to this constitution shall become a part thereof they shall be passed by two successive assemblies, and then submitted to and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon.

On the 11th of May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which, on the 18th of the same month, passed an act providing for a Convention to frame a new constitution. Pursuant to this act, and at an election held on the 30th of June, 1874, the convention was approved and delegates were chosen thereto, who assembled on the 14th of July and formed a new constitution, the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers in a manner contrary to the then existing laws of the State. On the 13th of October, 1874, this constitution as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection; and according to the election returns, was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon, and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the State, county and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872 for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new Constitution, whereupon the Lieutenant-Governor, also elected in 1872 for four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings by which the new constitution was made and a new set of officers elected, were unconstitutional, illegal and void, called upon me, as provided in article four, section four, of the Constitution, to protect the State against domestic violence.

As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of Executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feeling of those who, from their official capacity, must be used in such interposition, and to him, or those who

must direct. Unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime with the law to support it, it is condemned without a hearing. I desire, therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete. I invite the attention, not of Congress, but of the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrongs and outrages, and on the other side to belittle them or justify them? If public opinion could be directed to a correct survey of what is, and to rebuking wrong and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better state of feeling would be inculcated, and the sooner we would have that peace which would leave the States free, indeed, to regulate their own domestic affairs.

I believe on the part of our citizens of the Southern States—the better part of them—there is a disposition to be law-abiding and to do no violence, either to individuals or to the laws existing. But do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in resistance to constituted authority? I sympathize with them in their prostrate condition, and would do all in my power to relieve them—acknowledging that in some instances that they have had most trying governments to live under and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed. But can they proclaim themselves entirely irresponsible for this condition? They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities, and has either been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it. The theory is even raised that there is to be no further interference on the part of general government to protect citizens within a State where the State authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain Executive, all the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution, including the recent amendments added thereto, will be enforced with rigor, but with regret that they should have added one jot or tittle to Executive duties or powers. Let there be fairness in the discussion of Southern questions, the advocates of both or all political parties giving honest truthful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong and upholding the right, and soon all will be well. Under existing conditions, the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite, not because he agrees with the great principles of State which separate parties, but because, generally he is opposed to negro rule. This is a most delusive cry. Treat the negro as a citizen and a voter—as he is and must remain—and soon parties will be divided, not on the color line, but on principle. Then, we shall have no complaints of sectional interference.

The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs, known as the peace policy, has been adhered to with most beneficial results. It is confidently hoped that a few years more will relieve our frontiers from danger of Indian depredations. I commend the recommendation of the secretary for the extension of the homestead laws to the Indians, and for some sort of territorial government for the Indian Territory. A great majority of the Indians occupying this territory are believed yet to be incapable of maintaining their rights against the more civilized and enlightened white man. Any territorial form of government given them, therefore, should protect them in their homes and property for a period of at least twenty years, and before its final adoption should be ratified by a majority of those affected.

The act of Congress providing the oath which pensioners must subscribe to before drawing their pensions cuts off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812, residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of this bounty to all such. The number of persons whose names would thus be restored to the pension list is not large. They are all old persons, who could have taken no part in the rebellion, and the services for which they were awarded pensions were in defence of the whole country.

I have stated that three elements of prosperity to the nation, capital, labor skilled and unskilled, and products of the soil remain with us. To direct the employment of these is a problem deserving the most serious attention of Congress.

If employment can be given to all the labor offering itself, prosperity necessarily follows. I have expressed the opinion and repeat it, that the first requisite to the accomplishment of this end is the substitution of a sound currency in place of one of a fluctuating value. This secured, there are many interests that might be fostered to the great profit of both labor and capital. How to induce capital to employ labor is the question. The subject of cheap transportation has occupied the attention of Congress. Much new light on this question will, without doubt, be given by the committee appointed by the last Congress to investigate and report upon this subject. A revival of ship-building, and particularly of iron steamship building, is of vast importance to our national prosperity. The United States is now paying over \$100,000,000 per annum for freights and passage on foreign ships to be carried abroad and expended in the employment and support of other peoples—beyond a fair per centage of what should go to foreign vessels, estimating on the tonnage and travel of each respectively.

It is to be regretted that this disparity in the carrying trade exists, and to correct it I would be willing to see a great departure from the usual course of government in supporting what might usually be termed private enterprise. I might usually be termed private enterprise. I would not suggest as a remedy direct subsidy to American steamship lines, but I would suggest the direct offer of ample compensation for carrying the mails between Atlantic seaboard cities and the continent on American-owned and American-built steamers, and would extend his liberality to vessels carrying the mails to South American States and to Central America and Mexico, and would pursue the same policy from our Pacific seaports to foreign seaports on the Pacific. It might be demanded that vessels built for this service should come up to the standard fixed by legislation, in tonnage, speed and all other qualities looking to the possibility of Government requiring them at some time for war purposes. The right also of taking possession of them in such emergency should be guarded.

HOLIDAY GOODS

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THIS PROPERTY, long and favorably known as the "Wachovia Mill," is well located within a few hundred yards of the Main Street in the Northern part of Salem, N. C., and within about one hundred yards of the well known manufacturing establishment of F. & H. Fries, and only a short distance from the town of Winston.

The building is one of the most substantially built houses in the State, and well adapted for manufacturing purposes, in addition to the mill building, there being ample room for Cotton and Wool Machinery, it having been originally constructed for that purpose.

The main building is 50 x 75 feet, 3 stories high, with 2 story attachments at either end, 25 x 30 feet, for offices, packing, engine and boiler rooms—all brick and recently recovered with tin.

The Mill Machinery consists of 3 sets of Burrs, and all other necessary complete.

2 A Good 60 Horse Power Engine and 2 Boilers.

A large Brick Warehouse.

6 Cottage Dwellings, fronting on Elm Street.

3 Acres of Ground with plenty available space for other buildings.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons seeking a good location (a place for good home custom) for the manufacture of cotton goods, will find this property desirable, on account of the immense amount of trade of Salem and Winston extending far back into the adjoining and Western counties and into Virginia.

The large quantities of flour and mill stuffs consumed in the two towns, and a constantly increasing demand, make a steam mill a necessity, considering the meagre water facilities of other mills near town.

If desired, the dwellings, with sufficient ground, will be sold separate from the other property. They are now yielding in rents, after paying insurance and taxes, about 10 per cent. on the amount asked for them.

In order to realize on the property, a bargain will be given, and if preferred, time will be given on part of the purchase money. A good title guaranteed.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 10, 1874-16. R. GRAY.

NURSERY AGENCY.

Very Choice Trees and Plants.

HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. H. Bell's extensive "Horticultural Nursery," located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.

I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The *Beattie*, *Louise*, and *Rivers*—all ripening about the 1st of June. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. Bell's extensive packing his *Beattie*, last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 20th of June, shipped them to New York, where they arrived in perfect order, and sold for \$1 to \$2 per hundred crates. Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

Prices of *Beattie*, *Louise* and *Rivers* 40¢ per dozen and \$20 per 100. Other varieties, as per catalogue.

I would also direct attention to the *Newman* Strawberry, of Southern origin, well known and very highly esteemed for a number of years, but until recently, closely held in private hands. This berry is large, of finer flavor than Wilson's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.

Prices of Plants—50 cents per dozen; \$5.00 per 100; \$50 per 1,000.

A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand. Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874. E. W. LINEBACK.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.

Unusual Attractions —AT—

MRS. DOUTHIT'S Millinery Store.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter HATS AND BONNETS, Sashes and Ribbons, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BELLY GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumery and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public in the future.

Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment, Salem, N. C., Oct. 8, 1874. 41-4f

Bible Dictionaries.

AT THE BOOKSTORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. H. HENNEGEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE JEWELLERS AND JOBBERS
In AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES, TOOLS, MATERIALS, &c. Also,
WHOLESALE CLOCK DEPOT
For all desirable styles of AMERICAN CLOCKS.
220 W. BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD. (up-stairs.)
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Terms free—Address Geo. S. S. & Co., Portland, Maine.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free.
P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free.
P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

Eclectic Magazine

OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.
1875.
(THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.)

LITERATURE.

In the department of General Literature, the ECLECTIC presents an unsurpassed array of instructive and entertaining articles. Its selections are made from all the English and foreign periodicals, and cover a literature incomparably richer and more productive than any other which the reader can find access. A class of writers contribute to the ECLECTIC, and the magazine is thus a repository of the best of the world's literature, and the best of the world's thought.

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The aim of the ECLECTIC is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial. Nothing is admitted to its pages which is not of permanent value as well as current interest, and it will be found indispensable to all those of our readers who endeavor to keep up with the varied intellectual activity of the time.

Since the discontinuance of *Every Saturday*, the ECLECTIC is the only publication which furnishes the best foreign literature with satisfactory completeness at a price which at all compares with the American Monthly.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, \$5, in advance; two copies, \$9; five copies, \$21. The above rates include postage. Volumes commence in January and July. Subscription may be begun at any time. Address,

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E. R. Pelton Publisher, 108 Fulton St., New-York.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAIL LWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W. N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.
In effect on and after Sunday, July 20th, 1874.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.
Leave Charlotte.	7 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
" Salisbury.	8:15 "	9:54 "
" Greensboro.	9:15 A. M.	11:15 P. M.
" Danville.	9:25 "	9:36 "
" Dundee.	11:25 "	3:48 "
" Burkeville.	5:25 P. M.	11:04 "
Arrive Richmond.	2:22 P. M.	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.
Leave Richmond.	1:28 P. M.	11:45 P. M.
" Burkeville.	4:41 "	2:52 A. M.
" Dundee.	9:25 "	8:33 "
" Danville.	9:29 "	8:37 A. M.
" Greensboro.	12:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
" Salisbury.	3:15 "	1:35 P. M.
" Air-line Junction.	6:15 "	3:50 "
Arrive Charlotte.	6:42 A. M.	3:55 "

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.
Leave Greensboro.	2:15 A. M.	11:55 A. M.
" Salisbury.	4:00 "	10:00 "
" Raleigh.	8:10 A. M.	5:51 "
Arrive Goldsboro.	10:20 "	2:00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.
Leave Greensboro.	2:15 A. M.	11:55 A. M.
" Salisbury.	4:00 "	10:00 "
" Raleigh.	8:10 A. M.	5:51 "
Arrive Goldsboro.	10:20 "	2:00 P. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5:41 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern branch train, making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 8:00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12:45 p. m., leave Burkeville 4:35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7:58 a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address
S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
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Musical Instruments

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBOURINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.

VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR.
ONLY 50 CENTS.—The Press for three months

THE SALEM ALMANAC IS THE OLD-EST AND MOST POPULAR ALMANAC IN THE STATE.

BLUM'S
Farmer's & Planter's
ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR
1875.

The increased edition of this Almanac, will enable us to supply all demands.
For sale wholesale and retail by
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT

will be given in the City of Greensboro, N. C.,
December 31, 1874,
for the purpose of erecting an

Odd Fellows Temple.

The Grand Gift is the
Benbow House,
WORTH \$60,000.00,
GRAND CASH GIFT

\$10,000.
Real Estate Gifts, \$81,500
Cash, \$88,500

Only 100,000 tickets to be issued.
Price of Tickets \$2 50.

AGENTS WANTED.
For further particulars, address the Manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.
C. P. MENDENHALL,
Manager.

CHAS. W. VOGLER.

S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,
SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOA-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND COMMON Cakes, FANCY CAKES, CANDIED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c., &c., &c.

FINE CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COAL OIL, SALT, SHOES, DRUGS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPER, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, &c., &c., &c.
Feb. 5, 1874-6.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS, AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE ROSEWOOD FINISH.

When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irritation of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY
PATTERSON & CO,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
Largest Stock Kept in the County.
SALEM, N. C.
Feb. 12, 1874-7f.

PUMP

Making and Repairing.

THE undersigned is prepared to make NEW PUMPS, and do GENERAL REPAIRING, such as putting in NEW STOCKS, PLUNGERS, VALVES, &c., at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Orders respectfully solicited.
Agent for the well known "Cucumber Pump,"
J. T. PHILLIPS,
Salem Forsyth Co. Sept. 3, 1874. 36-4f

Ornamental Plants.

Agency Established in Salem.

THE subscriber is pleased to announce that Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is appointed Agent for Salem and vicinity of the *Kelvin Nursery*.—Shade Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dutch Bells, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse and Hot-house Plants, and Hardy Border Plants in 1800 varieties, grown in North Carolina, and adapted to the United States. Full descriptive catalogue may be obtained of the Agent. Plans furnished for the entire improvement of Public and Private Grounds, and the outfit of trees and lawns supplied. References in any part of the State.
Nov. 12, 1874. C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C.

CIGARETTES.

A fresh supply of those received. This is the third lot ordered during October and November, and they are selling rapidly, being fully equal if not superior to the previous stock at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES

Nervous Pains, Headache, Diarrhoea, Boils, Soreness, Lameness, Burns, Sprains, Toothache, Scalds, Wounds, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises, Rheumatism, Hemorrhages, &c.

POND'S EXTRACT CURED BY

Great Family Medicines.
DR. GREEN'S FIT CURE!
The Great Remedy for Epilepsy, &c.

Fits, Spasms, Convulsions and Nervous Wakefulness, acts promptly, often arresting the Fits from the first day's use, even where they have existed for years.

COMPOUND EX. CORYDALIS!
The Great Vegetable Alterative,
Cures
Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions on the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure blood.

MEDICATED HONEY!
A Sovereign Balm for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the Air-passages and Lungs. By its timely use many supposed cases of Consumption are promptly relieved and the Lungs restored to health.

NEURALGIA SPECIFIC!
A prominent, positive and permanent relief for the excruciating pains of Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sciatica.
Prepared only by
Drs. GREEN, LINDEY & BENTLEY,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
For Sale at the BOOK STORE.

F. C. CARTLAND,

GENERAL AGENT FOR
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,
HIGH POINT, N. C.

THIS has been long tested as a first-class and thoroughly reliable Family Sewing Machine, doing heavy as well as the finest of work, is the only one having the Reversible Feed.

It can be furnished as a side or back feed Machine. The prices are reduced \$25.00, so as to bring it within reach of all who need a sewing machine.

MACHINE.
Clubs of three or more are allowed a still **FURTHER REDUCTION,** which can be ascertained by application at this office.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction **GUARANTEED.**
Liberal arrangements will be made with reliable parties to act as agents.

NEW GARDEN, 7th Mo., 28th, 1874.

This is to certify that we have used the Florence Sewing Machine in this institution for about one year. Having previously used several other kinds, we have found none which so fully meets the demand for heavy and light work at the same time running so quietly and easily, and we take pleasure in recommending the Florence to all who are in need of a reliable Sewing Machine.

ELIZABETH A. COX,
Matron New Garden Boarding School.
Sept. 17, 1874-38

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

If not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of all the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The best is always good enough, and in life insurance it will cost less than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are less than any other Company, therefore its dividends can be and are greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no stockholders to take the large share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.
Salem, N. C. March 6, 1874-10

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

CRAFT & SAILOR, Proprietors,
RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to purchasers of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.

PRICE LIST now ready, with list of leading varieties. Send for it.
Address CRAFT & SAILOR, Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

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THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST

Elison Creek Nurseries.

SITUATED 2 MILES SOUTH OF LEWISVILLE, FORSYTH COUNTY, AND 5 MILES NORTH OF WEST COLUMBIA, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

First established in 1862, by R. L. CRAFT. Named, enlarged and improved, 1870, by R. L. CRAFT and J. P. BREXLY, the present proprietors.

We take pleasure in stating to our friends and the public generally, that we have on hand for sale during the fall of 1874 and Spring of 1875, a very fine lot of

FRUIT TREES and GRAPE VINES.
For the accommodation of those who wish to plant trees or vines, and have not the money on hand, we will take Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats or Bacon in exchange for trees at ruling prices.

Cultivators have been taken to select only the best and most reliable varieties.

Examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars address
R. L. CRAFT,
J. P. BREXLY, Proprietors,
Lewisville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Sept. 17, 1874-38-3m.

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INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety at the Salem Bookstore.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to PAMPHLETS, ADVERTISING SHEETS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CARDS and TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK. We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

PAPER. New style Initial Letter Paper at the SALEM BOOK STORE, from 20 cents up to \$1 per box.

MEMORANDUMS. Ladies' and Gentlemen's, fine.

AND Dredge's Dictionary, Blotter, or combination of Word Book with Blotting Case.

FOG. BEING the name of the latest style of NOTE PAPER, with ENVELOPES to match. At the BOOKSTORE.

BURNETT'S Standard Preparations.

'COCAINE,
A COMPOUND OF COCOA-NUT OIL, etc for the Hair.

KALLISTON,
A COSMETIC for removing Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, &c.

ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH,
AN ELIXIR for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth and Gums.

FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS for the Handkerchief, by the ounce or pound.

YLANG YLANG, Patchouly, Geranium, Rose Geranium, Heliotrope, White Rose, Violet, Mignonette, Musk, &c.

PEPPER, FRESH AND GENUINE,

Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Cinnamon, P. O. BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL At Zevely's Drug Store, At Manufacturer's Prices.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN, at the BOOKSTORE.

HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE.

By the author of "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE" and "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. "HOME LIFE" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the author's best book," "full of precious thoughts," "Truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family," &c. Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, rich binding, and for rapid sale unusual. **AGENTS, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen,** wanted in every county; \$75 to \$100 per month. Send for circular.

ZEIGLER & McCURDY,
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C. A. SIMMONS OUT AGAIN WITH HIS GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND OR LIVER CURE.

For all derangements of the Kidney's, Skin, Bowels, &c. it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless and effective. This medicine is pronounced by Dr. C. A. SIMMONS, the former proprietor of Simmons' Liver Regulator, as being far superior to it or any other Liver Medicine now offered the public. For sale wholesale and retail at ZEVELY'S Drug Store, at Manufacturer's prices.

E. L. KING & SONS, Columbia, S. C., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

April 9, 1874-16-12m.

VARNISH

At need of VARNISH of a superior quality, can be accommodated at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C.

LUMBER, SHINGLES and BRICK.

WE have now, and expect to keep constantly on hand for sale at our MILL IN SALEM, a large lot of SAWED OAK AND PINE LUMBER of almost any size and quality, both green and dried. We have also on hand a large lot of SHINGLES and BRICK which we will sell at reasonable rates.

We are prepared to furnish parties wishing to build, with any material they may desire, in quantities large or small, immediately or at short notice. PLANING, MATCHING, and all kinds of WOOD WORK done promptly, and at reasonable rates.

For further particulars apply to FOGLE BROS., Salem, N. C., May 28, 1874-22-4f.